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International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
(ILGWU)

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Justice (Vol. 37, Iss. 24)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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Comments

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JUSTICE

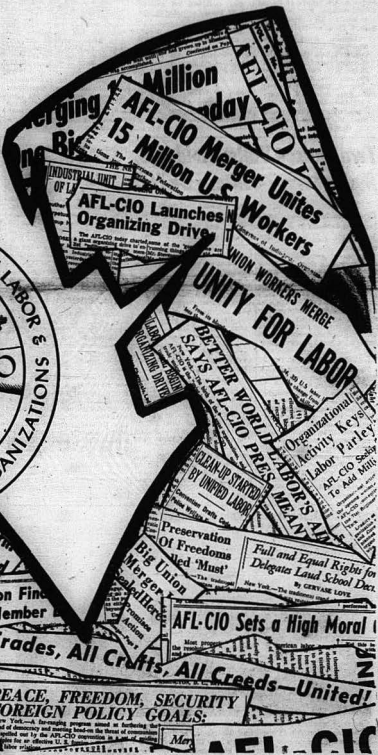
INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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STACK 3

Five-State Southeast Drive Set to Add 6,000 Workers

A vast campaign to organize more than 6,000 Southern garment workers has been launched in five states, reports E. T. Kehrer, Southeast regional director. Sparked by General Executive Board authorization of a nation-wide drive, the full measure of the Southeast's organizing push-tail is keyed to the GEB's special target: getting the unorganized worker to join the ILOUW in order to get the full benefits of the new federal minimum wage law.

At least ten big firms are in the path of the Dixie drive:

Standard Knitting Mills (Knoxville, Tenn.) with 1,000 workers; Alamo Franks (three plants in Florence, Dillon and Marion, S. C.) with 700 workers; McComb Manufacturing Co. (McComb, Miss.) 600 workers; Haleyville Textile Co. (Haleyville, Ala.) 500 workers.

Also: RVD Corp. (Panama, Fla.) 350 workers; Mountaintop Garment Co. (Ashville,

N. C.), Beauty Maid Underwear Co. (Haleyville, N. C.) and Athens Linenette Corp. (Athens, Ga.), each with 350 workers; E. W. Moore Co. (Ocean Springs, Miss.), 150 workers.

As evidence of progress mounted on all fronts, thousands of ILOUW leaders continued to felicitate the entire Southeast Region informing workers that "under the new law, the dollar should become the bottom, not the top."

Goals for 1,000

The ILOUW's Southeast contingent meanwhile matched its words with deeds as it came through with improvements for 1,000 workers and

negotiated for better standards for another 3,800.

A renewed pact pended with Signal Knitting Mills in Chattanooga, Tenn., brought some 600 employees increases of from 10 to 18 cents an hour for time workers and boosts up to 10 per cent for piece workers. Included was a provision establishing a higher minimum than the new federal floor.

Also renewed was a two-year agreement with the Cullman Linenette Corp. (formerly Holeproof Linery Co.) of Cullman, Ala. Possible gains secured for 400 workers included a 15 per cent increase for piece workers and a 14-to-20-cent hourly hike for time workers.

Kehrer, who headed negotiations of the two agreements, was aided by Tennessee Supervisor Frank Rizzo and Business Agent D. O. Warren in the Signal talks and a shop committee in the Cullman parleys.

Five-Firm Negotiations

Quest for a higher minimum than the new federal floor of \$1 an hour tops a slate of improvements now being sought in negotiations with five firms: Flagg Knitting Mills (Florence, Ala.) with 1,100 workers; Appalachian Knitting Mills (Knoxville, Tenn.), 500 workers; Atlanta Dress Manufacturers Assn. with 500 workers in nine plants; Movie Star of Mississippi (Poplarville and Purvis, Miss.), 300 workers, and Feature Manufacturing Co. (Biloxi) in Talladega, Ala., with 150 workers.

1, 1944. The two-step compensating increases will total 14.3 per cent.

The company also agreed, in line with EOT policy, to pay the full cost of disability benefits without deduction from workers' pay.

In addition, with the federal wage floor rising to \$1 an hour after Mar. 1, the employer agreed to maintain a shop minimum of \$1.10 an hour. Other gains include a full health, welfare and retirement program and paid holidays.

20-Year Resistance

Both Vassar and Josephine were longtime holdouts against EOT organizers. As a result of the recent all-out effort, conducted by Manager William Ahmadi of Local 200, 20 years of resistance by the Josephine shop and six years by Vassar came to an end.

Conducting the Tiny Tops campaign were Business Agent Edward Hlms and Organizer Burton Berlinaky, with the cooperation of Manager Sadie Reich of Newark Children's Dress Retail Co. 220.

Seek New Contract At General Textile

Union negotiators are slated to meet again with management of General Textile Mills, with plants in Carbonate and Simpson, Pa., to try to reach terms on a new contract, reports Vice Pres. David Olmgold, director of the Northeast Department.

A stumbling block in efforts to renew the existing agreement is the peculiar position of the firm. At one time Textile employed about 1,000 in the manufacture of parachutes and other volume products. Today, some 150 workers produce classified articles primarily for experimental purposes before they are sent to other firms for volume manufacture for the armed forces or other government agencies.

Assisting Olmgold in the talks are Scranton District Manager Harry Schneider and Assistant Manager Hugh Mahoney.

Deposits in Newburgh Blood Bank



Members of Cloak Out-of-Town Local 165 in Newburgh, N. Y., line up for donations under local's blood bank program. Eleanor Crisci, M. and N. Coast chairlady, has her blood pressure tested by nurse from St. Luke's Hospital. Looking on at extreme right is Business Agent Ben Scrimm, who with Manager Irving Astrow arranged program.

WASHINGTON MEMO

By Horie Herling

NAM Turns Deep Freeze On Labor's Peace Offer

WASHINGTON—The National Association of Manufacturers apparently won't take "yes" for an answer! Thereby hangs a dramatic story. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany closed the historic first constitutional convention of the united labor movement, then moved up town to accept an invitation to address the annual congress of the NAM. He went with outstretched hand—and he got a stiff-arm in return.

Charles R. Sligh Jr., chairman of the NAM board, threw the steam when Meany was asking for the broad acceptance of a peace offer which the employers' association claimed to seek. Meany spoke on "What Labor Expects from Management," Sligh on "What Management Expects from Labor." The difference in approach was high, wide and not very handsome.

Meany started off by saying that what organized labor wants of management is "understanding." He explained in careful detail just how the trade unions are run, gave the assembled employers a careful analysis of labor's aims and aspirations, even agreed that the Wagner Act might have gone too far one way, but insisted that the Taft-Hartley Act goes too far the other way now.

But, asked Meany, "Why did government have to come into the labor-management picture?" The answer, he said, can be found "in the files of the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee. Millions upon millions of Americans were denied their right to associate freely as they can now. They were denied rights by a superior economic power in the hands of employers, who hired spies to go into their unions, hired all sorts of people to prevent the unionization of their workers."

In reply, Sligh read his speech, a rigid, fixed position which belabored American unions and their leadership. He made it emphatically clear that he regarded unions as an encumbrance in delinquency and the scourge of the AFL-CIO's threat to the American Republic.

Without going into detail here, it is enough to note that Sligh seemed to prove the old statement about the ancient feudal lords who remember everything and learn nothing.

Sligh questioned the whole effect of the merged federation. "Is it the primary purpose of this organization to seek political control of the country?" Mr. Meany disavows any intention of setting up a labor party. He also disclaims any desire to seize control of either of the two existing parties. But the question is not answered by such disavowals.

"Will this new organization become in effect a 'ghost government'?" Will a handful of men, not elected, not authorized by the American people, pull strings behind the scenes to direct the destinies of the nation?

By the time Sligh had finished asking a series of such loaded, rhetorical questions, Meany was ready to make a reply—but the NAM convention schedule runs on time.

Indeed, reporters crowded around Meany and Sligh after the session and there ensued as vivid and heated an exchange as has ever been seen or heard in American labor-management history.

Meany, controlling his indignation, clipped out his replies to Sligh's charges. "Ghost government?" Said Meany: "I should think you might be referring to Humphrey of the Treasury, Weeks of the Commerce Department, and that fellow Wilson, over in Defense."

"Labor in politics?" Meany asked: "Are you trying to disfranchise the labor movement? Are you trying to make it impossible for labor to exercise its right to vote and for unions to educate its membership in citizenship? Do you want to block us off so there is no alternative but a labor party?"

The 1944 campaign has opened with a bang. The merged federation has been marked by at least one group of Republicans and management for special attention. This turns into a challenge with which united labor will have to reckon.

Two Hudson Valley Holdouts, Major Jersey Concern Go EOT

Determined organizing efforts by the Eastern Out-of-Town Department bore fruit this month with the unionization of two long-time holdouts in the Hudson Valley area and a major New Jersey firm, reports Vice Pres. Israel Horowitz, EOT general manager.

The two Hudson holdouts, both dress contracting shops, are Vassar Manufacturing Co. of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and Josephine Dress Co. of New Paltz, N. Y. As new members of the United Purveyor Assn., those firms are subject to the terms of the industry-wide collective pact. As a result, approximately 100 employees will receive the benefits of the collective agreement now in force in the New York Dress industry.

35 Hours Won

The third pact-penning firm is Tiny Tops children's dress contractor of Long Branch, N. J.

Ballet gain won for workers in the three shops was provision for the 35-hour week. In addition, Vassar and Josephine employees obtained wage and standards at industry levels, six and one-half paid holidays for week workers and health, welfare and retirement benefit.

The Tiny Top pact provides for the 35-hour week to go into effect in two stages. Hours were cut immediately from 40 to 37½, with the second reduction, to 35, set for May

Good Neighbor Policy: Join the Union



Group of members of New York Dressmakers' Local 22, who came originally from Puerto Rico, makes plans for visit to the island this month. In office of Manager Charles Zimmerman (center, seated), they go over itinerary with Saby Nahama (left), who will guide the tour. Group will be vivid example to island workers of advantages of unionism.

ILG 'Goodwill Ambassadors' Go to Puerto Rico

Twenty-six goodwill ambassadors, all of them members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, are scheduled to leave for a holiday trip to Puerto Rico on Dec. 22. The garment workers' group is the first of its kind to be organized for such a visit to the island.

During their 10-day holiday stay, they will be received by leaders of the Puerto Rican government as well as by the top ranks of organized labor on the

island. In addition, they will visit garment shops, places of their own birth, the resort beaches as well as tourist shopping centers.

The group is made up almost entirely of garment workers who left the island in recent years to seek more favorable work and living conditions on continental United States. In New York City, they entered the women's garment shops where, thanks to conditions established by the ILGWU, they are now able to

return to their home island as tourists on a holiday.

All members of the group speak Spanish. They are making the trip, via Pan-American Air Lines, at their own expense. All are members of Dreammakers' Local 22 of the ILGWU and the group leader is Saky Nehama, business agent of that local.

Recently, Spanish-speaking members of a number of ILGWU locals have begun writing to

their friends and relatives in Puerto Rico about comparative conditions in the garment shops of New York.

Both the letter-writing campaign and the visit by the garment workers' group coincide with the drive to organize Puerto Rican garment workers launched last month by the ILGWU, under the direction of Robert Gladnick.

The ILGWU in Puerto Rico

sponsors a weekly television program over station WAPA, Channel 4. The visiting group of ILGWU members will appear on the Dec. 23 program.

The group is scheduled to leave New York from Idlewild Airport Dec. 22 at 7:30 A.M. They will be met on arrival in Puerto Rico by Gladnick, General Tyler of the ILGWU General Office staff and committees of workers. The visitors will stay at the Hotel Normandie.

AFL-CIO Charts United Labor Goals

Freedom's Voice Cuts Iron Curtain

Six ropes of a mammoth gavel, wielded jointly by George Meany and Walter Reuther on the morning of Dec. 5, symbolized the end of the 20-year division in American trade union ranks, as the largest free labor movement in the world—the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations—started its unity convention.

Merge of close to 16 million workers became a fact when the 1,487 delegates, meeting in New York's 71st Regiment Armory, voted unanimously to approve the work of the Joint AFL-CIO Unity Committee, which had issued the convention call.

The previous week, separate conventions of the AFL and CIO ratified the merger agreement, the constitution for the united organization, and an implementation agreement.

At the unity convention, delegates from some 125 international unions were joined by numerous representatives of state and city labor bodies, spokesmen from free trade unions throughout the world, prominent national, state and city government leaders.

Eisenhower Speaks
President Eisenhower, by telephone from Gettysburg, hailed the "unique contribution" of American unions to the general welfare of the nation.

He lauded the American labor philosophy which, he said, in-

cluded three major elements: recognition that the "ultimate value of mankind are spiritual"; that the "economic interest of employer and employee is mutual prosperity"; that labor relations are managed best in "constant negotiation between employers and unions, without government's unwarranted interference."

Besides completing unity procedures, the first AFL-CIO convention:

—Elected George Meany as president and William F. Schmitizer as secretary-treasurer of the new federation.

—Chose 21 vice presidents, 11 from former AFL unions and 10 from former CIO affiliates. Together with Meany and Schmitizer, they comprise the organization's executive council. ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky was one of those named to this top body.

—Passed more than 50 policy resolutions covering a wide range of issues.

—Approved, through the executive council, a constitution for the new Industrial Union Department, at whose first meeting 35 former AFL unions and 21 former CIO units, with a membership of close to 7 million, affiliated. Walter Reuther, who headed the former CIO, was elected first head of the IUD.

—Pledged the AFL-CIO to develop plans for a giant organizing drive, to keep labor ranks free from

corruption and communism, to safeguard the rights and civil liberties of all Americans.

ILG Delegation

Klerson ILGWU delegates, headed by Pres. Dubinsky, took part in the historic centennial deliberations. The group included First Vice Pres. Louis Antoniello and Vice Presidents Maurice Blais, Joseph Brokaw, Isidore Nagler, Samuel Otis, Louis Stuller, Charles S. Zimmerman and Julius Hochman, Upper South Manager Angela (Continued on Page 8)

DUBINSKY APPOINTED COMMITTEE MEMBER ON PUERTO RICAN PAY

U. S. Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell has notified Pres. David Dubinsky of his appointment as an employee member of industry committees to be convened on Jan. 8, 1954, at San Juan, Puerto Rico. The committees are for the cocoa, brasserie and allied garments industry and the textile and textile products industry.

Pres. Dubinsky has previously served on such industry committees, once in the early Nineteen Thirties and more recently in January 1954. In these latter hearings on minimum wages for the brasserie industry, Pres. Dubinsky argued vigorously for a higher rate.

He also criticized the cumbersome procedure set by the Fair Labor Standards Act, through which the U. S. Congress legislates the island minimum, as being unable to produce results beneficial to both the mainland and island brasserie workers. He placed this criticism before the meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in February 1954 and before the Senate subcommittee headed by Senator Paul Douglas, which conducted hearings on higher minimums last summer.

The procedure through which recommendations for higher minimums rates for the island are drawn and then processed has since been modified. It is now specifically provided that the minimum rates be subject to annual review. The brasserie industry and its committee are among the first to implement this provision.

The existing minimum wage rate is scheduled to go from 75 cents an hour to \$1 on Mar. 1, 1954. No statutory increase in island minimums that vary among its industries resulted from the hearings that led to the mainland boost. As a result, the split between mainland and island rates will increase.



Ed Benay (right), director of the Pennsylvania Organizing Department, points up significance of AFL-CIO merger in Hungarian-language interview with Gyla Gombos of Radio Free Europe. Interview, conducted from convention hall, was broadcast to Communist-dominated Hungary.

Ask Severance Pay Proviso For N.Y. Snowsuit Renewal

Negotiations for a new contract between New York Snowsuit Workers' Local 105 and two employers' associations are scheduled to start Dec. 20. It is announced by Manager Martin I. Cohen. Covered by the agreement to be renewed are 1,500 garment workers in more than 350 shops.

Local 105 plans to request upward adjustments in rates and wage minimums and an increase in the amount of employer contributions to the retirement fund.

The main demand, however, will be for establishment of an industry fund, reimbursing the retirement fund, for the purpose of providing severance pay. The fund would be employer-contributed and would provide, according to the plan to be proposed by the union, one week's pay for each year of employment by a firm that either goes out of business or leaves the New York City area.

Local 105 has been authorized by the ILGWU General Executive Board to request establishment of a severance pay fund. A special committee was recently set up by the CIO to study the severance problem. Its findings are the basis for CIO approval and support of the Local 105 demand.



"Good Will to All Men..."

AFL-CIO Backs Efforts to Up Pay, Spark Union Growth in Puerto Rico

The united strength of the new AFL-CIO was thrown squarely behind the drive to lift working standards in Puerto Rico, when the convention of the merged federation voted unanimously to lend full support to organizing efforts on the island and to urge a Puerto Rican minimum wage equivalent to that of the mainland.

While recognizing the desirability of objectives of the industrialization drive on Puerto Rico, the convention resolution pointed out that during of mainland industries to the island by means of the low wage structure . . . brings hardship and unemployment to the areas of this country abandoned by these industries."

The statement outlined two main steps to protect the interests of Puerto Rican workers and combat overseas competition: "The workers of Puerto Rico must be organized into strong unions . . . the island's minimum wage must be brought as rapidly as possible to the same level as the mainland minimum wage."

Two additional moves were advocated in the drive for better standards on the island: "Extension of unemployment insurance to Puerto Rico" and "institution by the Puerto Rican government of policies to assure workers their rightful share in the benefits of the island's in-

ustrialization and prevent unscrupulous employers from establishing sweatshop operations there."

Improve Standards

The resolution warned that "industrialization will not of itself provide the needed improvement in the living standards of the Puerto Rican people, unless industrial development is accompanied by corresponding improvement in the wages, working conditions and security of the Puerto Rican workers."

"An industrialization that brings new wealth to those already wealthy and contented poverty and insecurity to those already poor does not represent progress for the workers of Puerto Rico."

Analysing the need for federal legislation putting higher floors under island wages, the convention noted that while "on the mainland the minimum wage is \$1.00 an hour, in Puerto Rico, not even the 40-cent rate applies to all industry. Under a special industrial zone procedure established by the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Wage and Hour Administration has established minimum rates for foreign firms for various island industries." Failure to bring Puerto Rican rates up to the level of mainland

rates, the resolution warned, will deny to island workers "the minimum income necessary for decent subsistence."

Another type of cheap-labor competition — blouse imports from Japan — came in for attention at the convention of the American Federation of Labor which preceded the unity confab. The issue was spotlighted in the report of the AFL Executive Council.

"Domestic textile and apparel industries are facing a rapidly growing unfair competition from products imported from Japan," the council declared. "The growth in these imports in the last two years has been spectacular. In 1952 cotton blouse imports from Japan amounted to 10,000 dozens; the 1953 rate of imports, however, advanced to over 3,000,000 dozens. In terms of domestic manufacture, the 1954 imports of cotton blouses represented about 8.1 per cent; in 1953—30 per cent."

"The threat of this unfair-labor wage competition, which enables Japan to dump cotton blouses on the American market at a fraction of the prices charged by domestic manufacturers, is apt to become intensified. Vigilance must be exercised and remedies found to safeguard the employment of American workers and their labor standards."

Kansas City Conferees



Representatives of Southwest Region and Kansas City Manufacturers' Association gathered around table following recent negotiation session. Vice Pres. Mayer Perlstein, regional director, is at head of table.

Wage Boosts Top Slate In St. Louis Pact Talks

Wage increases top the slate of improvements being sought by St. Louis cloak, dress and sportswear workers in their quest for a renewed agreement. The union seeks to reach a settlement with Associated Garment Industries of St. Louis before Jan. 5, expiration date of the current contract, according to Vice Pres. Meyer Perlstein, Southwest regional director.

The union submitted its proposal terms after rejecting a move by the employers' group to extend the agreement.

Gorges Talks

Maintaining the security of employment provision at the Gorges Garment Co. plant in Kansas City, Mo., and extending it to the firm's shops in Herion and Aitchison, Kan., was the major item discussed at an all-day session Dec. 6 to negotiate a renewed agreement.

Also considered were higher wage scales for cutters and other workers, general wage boosts and expanded health and medical benefits. Representing the union were Vice Pres. Perlstein, staff Jerome Perlstein, Local 268 Pres. Charles Keel and Benish Leiner, shop chairmen. Parkeys are continuing.

Seek Renewals

Expiration of agreement notices and requests for past renewal contracts have been sent to the following firms:

W. J. B. Corp. (Jackie Nimble), Dallas, Tex.; Johnston City Manu-

facturing Co., Johnston City, Ill.; C. B. S. Sewer Co., Henderson, Ky.; Dixie Lee Press, Henderson, Ky., and seven curtain manufacturers in St. Louis.

1000 UNIONISTS MARK FOUR-DECADE SERVICE OF HARRY GREENBERG

More than 1,000 fellow trade unionists honored Vice Pres. Harry Greenberg, manager of New York Children's Dressmakers' Local 91, at a luncheon this month on the occasion of his 40 years of union service.

Pres. David Dubinsky, First Vice Pres. Louis Antonelli, General Executive Board members, local managers, chairmen and chairwomen joined in the salute in the grand ballroom of the Commodore Hotel.

In citing Greenberg's impressive record, Pres. Dubinsky stated:

"When Harry Greenberg first became manager of the children's dress local of our union, that affiliate had a membership of 20. It took the vision of an idealist to be able to foresee in that small, struggling group a forerunner of the present Local 91."

"Under his guidance, countless of the few members of the children's dressmakers have defied every forecast of failure, have moved steadily forward in better working conditions, have participated in workers' welfare, establishing paid vacations which were duplicated later by others."

"Today, Local 91 can boast of its accomplishments in the field of membership under his leadership which have been won, the spirited membership support that has given strength and determination to every forward step by the children's dressmakers continue undiminished."

"I congratulate Vice Pres. Greenberg and the members of the local for their good fortune in having kept intact an association which has especially written the record of vast improvements for an important group of workers in our industry."

Business Agent Morris Berkowitz was chairman of the affair, which included a program of entertainment and dancing. A musical program, especially written for the occasion and headed by the Local 91 chorus, was followed by a choral salute to the AFL-CIO merger.

MEKLEJOHN NAMED ILGWU LEGISLATIVE AIDE IN WASHINGTON

Kenneth A. Meklejohn has been named ILGWU legislative representative in Washington, D.C., it was announced last week by Pres. David Dubinsky.

Meklejohn, earlier this year, served in this capacity for the duration of the drive for a higher minimum wage. He is considered to be an expert authority on labor legislation. His services and experience will take on increasing importance during the next session of Congress, which will deal further with minimum wages and especially a statutory increase of minimum rates in Puerto Rico.

For the last five months, he has worked for the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights. From March 1945 to March 1951, Meklejohn did legal work in connection with the Legislative program of the U. S. Department of Labor. For five years, he served as Assistant Solicitor of Labor and as Chief Hearing Examiner of the department.

He has also worked for various subcommittees of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare and has been consultant, most recently for the Office of the General Counsel of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Meklejohn studied at law schools at Yale, University of Wisconsin and Columbia.

Renewals Win Rises for 200 At 3 Chicago Tailoring Shops

New agreements with three of Chicago's most fashionable ladies' tailors have brought added gains to more than 200 ILGers, reports Vice Pres. Morris Biala, Midwest regional director.

The pacts were reached between Local 206 (Ladies' Tailors, Custom Dressmakers and Alteration Workers) and the Martha Weatherhead Co., which incorporated and took Fifth Avenue.

Workers at Martha Weatherhead will get a 5 per cent general wage increase; the agreement with Saks calls for a 6-cent hourly wage boost, and the Blume agreement provides, through a responsive clause, equalization pay for those in the lower pay brackets.

All three agreements provide further that each employer contribute an additional 1/2 per cent of payroll to the health center fund, for a total contribution of 1 per cent in each case.

Rollsaver Renewals

New Manufacturing Co. and O. Melman Corp., Chicago rollsaver firms, have signed new contracts with Local 54. Both pacts are retroactive to Nov. 15, 1950, and provide for equalization pay, a 2 per cent contribution by the employer to the retirement fund and an additional 1/2 per cent to the health center fund.

Embroidery Reopener

Increased wages and other contract improvements will be sought by Local 212 through the wage reopening clause in its agreement with the Embroidery Finishes and Stitchers' Union of Chicago.

In negotiations recently concluded with Payfert Manufacturing Co., Chicago hand embroiderers, the local secured for a new two-year pact providing for a 5 per cent general wage boost and an additional employer-contributed 1/2 per cent to the health center fund, bringing the total contribution to 1 per cent.

Local 213 clinched similar gains

for employees of the Vegas Bell Co. in Chicago.

In talks now underway between the local and the La Made Novelty Co., the union is demanding a 10 per cent general wage increase, a reduction in hours and an additional contribution to the health center fund.

Negotiations conducted by Locals 54, 208 and 212 were directed by Manager George Paris, assisted by Jack Rubin, administrative secretary of the Chicago miscellaneous locals, and shop committees.

All Present and Accounted For



"Magnificent, amazing and astonishing" is how Luckawanna United Fruit officials in Scranton, Pa., described ILGWU efforts in the recent LUF campaign. In 30 union garment shops where collections were made, the record of participation was 100 per cent. In tribute to the feat, LUF officials honored the 30 shop chairmen and chairwomen and local union officers in ceremonies at union headquarters. In first row, left to right: Manager Harry Schindler, Baumal shop chairwoman Julia Wharton, LUF Chairman Judge T. Linus Hoban, Robert Hughes of LUF, Scranton Frocks shop chairwoman Rita Ciotola. Other shop leaders, organizers, LUF officials are gathered around them.

JUSTICE

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What does LABOR UNITY mean?

President of AFL-CIO Outlines Organized Labor's Program

By George Meany

I FEEL that this is the most important trade union development of our time. Whether we deserve the attention or not, I am quite sure that the eyes of workers all over the world are on this meeting. Millions of workers, millions of ordinary people behind the iron curtain of despotism and degradation are looking towards us with eyes of hope.

As we go forward together in this movement, let us stop thinking in terms of prior labels. Let us make up our minds that from this moment on there is just one label on all the organizations and all of the membership of this great organization, and that label is AFL-CIO and nothing else. Let us apply this philosophy in terms of good faith, determination to live together, to work together, and to think together for one united organization.

WE have come a long way in building up the standard of life and of work of the people of this great nation, but we can't say that we have come all the way.

We still need better schools and more schools for the children of America. If the children of America are the nation's wealth of the future, if they are our most proud possession, then they are the concern of the entire nation, and the nation itself should take a hand through federal aid to education to see that we have good schools.

Then we have housing. That is still a problem. Yes, we have made some forward strides, but we still have a long way to go. We still have tens of thousands of people who are living in slums.

We need better roads. We need to improve our social security system. We need to bring about a system of medical care that will take care of the health of the nation as a whole. These problems must be met.

Then we have the problem that strikes right home, the problem of preserving the right of workers to improve their con-



George Meany and Walter Reuther jointly wield gavel at start of convention.

ditions through the instrumentality of a trade union, the problem of seeing to it that the Labor-Management Act on our statute books is made fair to both labor and management and not an instrument by which management, if it will, can destroy or hamper the development of trade unions.

We have got to amend that Act and we have got to wipe off the statute books of 18 states the so-called right-to-work laws which are laws destructive of the rights of union workers.

WE have long ago learned in this shrinking world of ours that the enslavement of workers anywhere, the denial of the right of workers to have free trade unions anywhere, is a threat to free labor everywhere.

Labor has never been neutral, in its relations with dictatorship or tyranny. We were never non-Nazis when Hitler was riding high. We were not non-Fascist in the days of Mussolini; we were anti-Fascist.

And we are not non-Falangists in regard to Franco Spain; we are anti-Falangist. We can't afford the luxury in these trying days of being non-Communist or neutral; we are not; and we must and shall be anti-Communist.

WE are going to use our economic weapon in dealing with the employers, if that is necessary, in order to get a fair share of the wealth that we jointly produce with management. And we are going to meet those who would turn back the clock. We are going to meet them on the political front, if you please.

In the early days we met the starvation method. We met the company thug, the company spy, the company injunction and the company judge. We met the American plan, so-called, designed to destroy our movement.

And now where is the challenge? The challenge is in the legislative halls, and our answer is political education, and political activity.

By Walter Reuther

THE organization of millions of unorganized workers is the key to the question of economic justice, of a full measure of the good things of life for millions of workers who yet are denied the benefits and protection of belonging to a union. This matter of organizing the unorganized is not just a matter of economic justice for the wage earner and for his loved ones. It is a matter of economic necessity, because we cannot achieve the kind of expanding economy we need unless the labor movement organizes the millions of unorganized who at present enjoy second class economic citizenship, and make these workers into first class economic citizens so that they can buy the things that a living wage makes possible to buy.

I don't care what your union's jurisdiction is, I don't care whether you are industrial or craft in character—there is enough work to keep us all busy for many years to come if we work together.

Look at the great chemical industry—one of the wealthiest, most powerful industries in America—less than 20 per cent of the workers organized.

Textile workers have to pay first-class prices for the things they buy as consumers but are paid second-class wages as economic citizens. Let's say to the textile industry, "If you try to run away from organization we will be waiting when you get there to organize the workers in new plants."

There is work in the paper industry, there are teachers in America to be organized, and thousands and thousands of white collar workers in the offices, in the distribution trades.

It can be done. I have unlimited faith in the ability of our united movement to move forward and to organize the unorganized. But to do that we need to get in motion powerful, dynamic forces that will find expression in the kind of an organizational crusade such as this country has never seen.

Industrial Dept. Head Describes Organizing Tasks Ahead

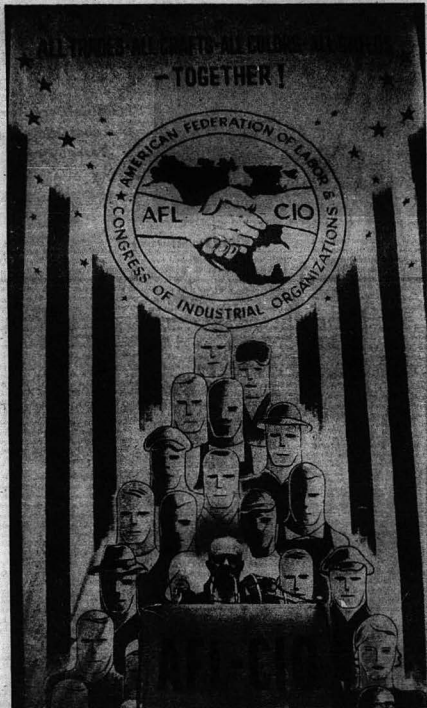
HOW do you measure the success or the contribution of a trade union? Do you find out whether they own half of Manhattan's biggest banks? That is not how you measure the success or the worth of a trade union. Let us measure the greatness of a trade union, let us measure its contribution by its willingness to help other unions build their membership in the days ahead. And if we will do that, we can make great progress.

Now the question is, are the workers ready? Millions of workers in America are waiting; they are waiting for you and me. This is the greatest opportunity that we have ever had. This is the opportunity to demonstrate that labor unity is not just a pious slogan, and that we can apply that slogan to the practical task of working out the practical problems in carrying forth an organizational drive in every phase of America, in terms of every kind of union, both industrial and craft. We can do a job.

WE are capable of that job. We have the resources and the tools. Let us demonstrate that we have the common dedication and the common will, and let us go forward with our banners high, confident that between now and the next convention we can organize millions of unorganized workers into unions; we can build our movement more powerful; we can make a great contribution to elevating the living standards, giving millions of American families a living wage and their share of good things of life; we can make an increasing contribution in that economic well-being and the hope of our country by providing greater purchasing power by higher wages.

It is a great challenge, and as Franklin Roosevelt said in the dark days when he took office, "We have just begun to fight." Let us go forward and have on our banner the slogan, "we have just begun to march; we have just begun to build." We can do it. Let's go out and do it today and show the world we mean what we say when we talk about labor unity.

The First AFL-CIO Convention



Backdrop designed by Bernard Sisman of JUSTICE, depicting united interests of all American workers, symbolizes sentiments expressed by Pres. Meany in keynote address. Meany was chosen unanimously to head combined AFL-CIO—world's largest free labor

movement—at convention's first session. Delegates from some 125 international unions were joined by numerous representatives of state and city labor bodies, spokesmen from free trade unions throughout the world and government leaders.



Oceans and borders were no barriers to Serafin Bonomelli (left), AFL-CIO Latin American representative, and Claude Jobin, head of Canadian labor.



Pres. David Dubinsky (right), who served on joint convention's vital Resolutions Committee, discusses problem with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.



Members of Italian democracy battle: Giovanni Casale of CISL (Italy's free union federation), Luigi Antonio, CISL Secretary Gloria Pastore.



Chicagoan William Townsend (left), head of T. & J. port Service Employees and new AFL-CIO vice president, chats with H.G. delegate Morris Blum.



Escorting Thorpe Marshall of NAACP to speaker's rostrum are Pres. Dubinsky, A. Philip Randolph, Wilford Townsend, Emil Meary and Arnold Zander.



Willingness Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt to platform are (left to right) James Carey, George Meany, Walter Reuther and Dress Manager Charles Zimmerman.



Executive Council of united labor lines up on platform after election at convention's first session on Dec. 8. Group consists of Pres. George Meany, Secre-

tary-treasurer William F. Schnitzer and 27 vice presidents: 11 from former AFL and 16 from former CIO. Pres. Dubinsky is third from left, first row.



ILGWU delegation to historic unity convention followed deliberations closely. Clockwise are Pres. David Dubinsky, Charles E. Zimmerman, Isidore Nagler,

Joseph Brodsky, Angela Bunches, Julius Hochman, Fred Siems, Morris Shale, Samuel Otto, Louis Stalberg, First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini.



Former CIO Pres. Walter Reuther, now head of Industrial Union Department within united federation, extends hearty greeting to Pres. Dubinsky.



James Carey (center), secretary of Industrial Union Dept., greets ILG Headquarters with Fall River Mr. Fred Siems and Julius Hochman, N. Y. dress chief.



Democratic trade unions from three score nations who were fraternal visitors to AFL-CIO membership hailed the merger as a boon to the world's labor movement. Headed by Omar Bace, president of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, rep-

resentatives from every continent were introduced to delegates by Pres. Meany, who pledged continued support for the global labor organization. The following week, the ILFTU executive board held its meeting in New York City.

'Justice' Receives 4 Awards In Labor Publication Contest



JUSTICE Editor Leon Stein (left) receives four award plaques from Gordon Cole, president of International Labor Press of America.

JUSTICE has received four merit awards from the International Labor Press of America, which conducts a fraternal competition annually among labor union publications. The awards were made during the ILPA convention held in New York over the Dec. 7 weekend. The ILPWU publication won the largest number of awards to be given to a single publication.

Selection of the winners was made this year by the faculty of the School of Journalism of the University of Wisconsin. Of six possible categories in which JUSTICE was eligible for citation, it took first or second place in four, including a first prize for staff artist Bernard Beaman.

The other awards were for general editorial excellence, best feature article ("After 40" in the Dec. 1, 1954 issue) and best community project ("Labor of Love" in the Dec. 15, 1954 issue describing Billingsley Hill's activism helping handicapped children).

Awards were distributed during the ILPA annual banquet by Gordon Cole, editor of The Macmillan and president of the press organization. JUSTICE Editor Leon Stein served as chairman of the Committee on Officers' Report.

Political Panel

He also chaired a panel discussion on "Labor Papers and the 1956 Campaign." Participants in the discussion included James McDuffie, director of Labor's League for Political Education, Morris Novik, AFL radio and television consultant, and the editors of four labor papers.

During the convention, Lewis Herman, who has served as ILPA secretary-treasurer for four decades, announced his retirement and was designated emeritus. His successor is Bernard Muldrew. Bernard Stein was elected ILPA vice president.

In Sweden, where labor is almost 100 per cent organized, only 348 workers were involved in strikes last year, and only 4,832 working days were lost.



Press Jacob Potelsky of Amalgamated Clothing Workers presides at ILPWU newsconference JUSTICE...

AFL-CIO CONVENTION MAPS WELFARE AIM FOR UNIFIED LABOR

(Continued from Page 3)

Barth and Paul River Manager Fred Stone. The ILG chief served on the convention's vital resolution committee.

Among the leading government and civic figures who addressed the gathering were James P. Mitchell, Secretary of Labor; Martin Peltier, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare; Governor Averell Harriman of New York; Mayor Robert F. Wagner Jr. of New York City; Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt; Adlai E. Stevenson, 1952 Democratic Presidential nominee; Omar Bono, president of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; Thurgood Marshall, general counsel of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People.

Fred Dubinsky was on the secret committee for Thurgood Marshall; Vice Pres. Eisenhower, for Mr. Roosevelt.

Introduced for a "bow" in addition to fraternal delegates from free trade unions of all the continents, were Governor G. Mennen Williams of Michigan, Governor Dennis J. Roberts of Rhode Island, Senator Robert Humphrey of Minnesota.

In the area of policy and politics the convention resolutions included these declarations:

FOREIGN POLICY—"The motivation of all our mutual and material resources" toward international relationships "to maintain peace, freedom and national security and a 'rising standard of living' for our own and other countries."

Opposition was laid down to communism and all other brands of totalitarianism, and support was urged for all free peoples resisting attempted subjugation.

ECONOMIC POLICY—"Pro- collective bargaining must be encouraged at all levels of government to show workers to share the fruits of progress. The Federal Government should revise the tax structure and expand Social Security, unemployment compensation, health insurance programs, and 'half' the decline in farm income."

Aid Distress Areas

There should be a congressionally authorized plan to aid areas of national distress and low-income areas should be made available to small business. The government should launch a broader program of roads, hospital services and public works.

CIVIL RIGHTS—"There should be an effective fair employment practice law on anti-jail and anti-lynch law, and there should be full implementation of the Supreme Court's anti-segregation decision."

NATURAL RESOURCES—"There should be federal development of new law in anti-pollution and the Canyon dam, atomic energy should be developed in the 'public interest' and the natural gas bill to kill federal price regulation should be defeated."

Support for Education

EDUCATION—"There should be federal aid for school construction and teachers' salaries, among other things, but aid should be denied any area denying the anti-segregation decision. The White House Conference on Education showed 'progress' but its proposals must be implemented."

IMMIGRATION—"The McCarran-Walter law should be 'revised and liberalized' to reflect our democratic traditions and meet the requirements of the free world. Restrictive clauses of the Refugee Relief Act should be removed."

HEALTH—"There should be a national health insurance system and federal assistance in research and training in medicine and in other health professions. There should be a broader mental health program."

Dubinsky's Broadcast Beams Freedom Hopes to Russians

Voicing the sentiments of 18 million workers united in the free American trade union movement, ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky broadcast a message of encouragement to workers in the Soviet Union enslaved by the Communist dictatorship.

Speaking from the site of the AFL-CIO merger convention in New York on Dec. 6, the program was heard by millions of workers behind the Iron Curtain through the Radio Liberty, which transmitted the talk to the peoples of the Soviet Union in 17 languages.

Following is the text of Pres. Dubinsky's remarks:

The unity of American labor opens a new chapter in the history of the working people of every country. This unity represents the greatest gathering of free labor forces in the free world.

This unity opens up new opportunities for American labor to improve the conditions of its 16 million members, to add more millions to its ranks, and to win an increasing influence in the community. Labor with one voice, with one organization, with one program, will be all the more powerful a force for serving mankind.

The unity of American labor has equally great meaning for the workers of other countries. It means greater American labor efforts to help the new and weaker free trade unions of the Asian and African countries but recently liberated from colonialism.

Above all, our unified American labor movement will prove a source of great hope and encouragement to the Soviet people, to the workers of the Soviet Union who have lost their right to organize into free trade unions, the right to strike, and the right to vote in freedom.

We of the united labor movement are deeply concerned over this loss. It is a terrible blow to freedom everywhere. We feel that as long as the people behind the Iron Curtain do not enjoy liberty, our own freedom and the peace of the entire world are in grave danger.

Our solidarity with the workers behind the Iron Curtain is no abstraction. It is no pious wish. It is no empty phrase. Our solidarity with you is living. It is real. Our solidarity with you is one of common love of freedom, peace and social justice. Liberty-loving labor everywhere has the same ideals and interests.

ILG'S ART AND MUSIC AT MERGER SESSIONS

Artistic, musical and welfare privacies of the ILGWU were much in evidence at American labor's unity convention last week:

—Concluding the assembly, above the rostrum, was a huge backdrop designed by Bernard Steinman, JUSTICE art editor. Presented to the union by the Jewish Labor Committee, it symbolized the spirit of the gathering, depicting American workers at "all trades, all crafts, all colors, all creeds—TOGETHER!"

—Musical entertainment provided by the ILGWU opened the convention's final session. Actor Melvyn Douglas recalled that back in 1937 "a group of garment workers got up from their machines, laid aside their shears, put down their pressing irons, and to everyone's surprise became actors, singing and dancing selections into the band."

Pointing out that some of the songs were actually composed by the AFL-CIO merger, he introduced Florence Henderson and Jack Cashman, who sang "One Big Union" for TV, and Harry Caran, who intoned "It's Better With a Union Man."

"Tins and Needles" lyricist Harold Arlen, said Douglas, "already was known the time when David Dubinsky dropped the word to him last week that labor unity was worth singing about." Accordingly, Arlen came up with the words and music of a special song in honor of the AFL-CIO, entitled "One Union," which Jack Cashman sang before the convention.

The ILGWU arranged for the printing and distribution to all delegates of the sheet music for "One Union."

The eyes of the world are upon you, dear friends, to have and see. The hearts of the world are with you.

Building the future all day long. Building the world all day long. Building the future all day long. Building the world all day long.

Bring a song of hope to the hearts of men In every land.

REFRAIN:

AFL-CIO:
One union strong!
Proof that democracy is marching along.
Freedom and peace our goal.
Brothers we stand,
Building the new tomorrow now in our great land!
A-F-I-C-I-O, one mighty band!

—Pres. George Meany invited all delegates to inspect the ILGWU Northeast Department's Mobile Health Center, stationed in front of the army, stating that the unit "is designed to bring diagnostic health care directly to the doors of the garment shops in the areas that are beyond the reach of stationary health centers," the AFL-CIO band cited the outstanding service performed by the unit during last summer's floods, when it administered thousands of antityphoid shots in the Broadwater Delaware Water Gap areas of Pennsylvania.

He told delegates the mobile center "should be of great interest to all who may have similar problems of health in smaller communities."



While ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky presides, Amalgamated's public relations, advance, at merger meet.

N'East Upstate Surge Puts Ford on ILGWU Map

An intensive organizing campaign in Upstate New York has put the Ford Manufacturing Co. on the union map and given some 400 workers a place in the ILGWU sun, reports Vice Pres. David Ginzgold, director of the Northeast Department.

At the result of their newly organized drive, the company's contract, employees who produce knit underwear at the company's three plants in Waterford, Camden and Berlin on new look in such ILGWU benefits as:

Higher minimum than the new federal floor which became effective Mar. 1; increase in pay rates as of 1954; 35-hour week in 1957; the 35-hour week; full health, welfare and retirement benefits and other standard union gains.

Prior to the three-year agreement, only the Waterford plant had a union contract, but it fell short of the Northeast Department's standards.

Organizers' Teamwork

Organizers coordinated teamwork at the partially unionized Waterford plant with a stepped-up schedule of home visits to Cambridge and Berlin workers. When the conference stage was reached, a negotiating team, headed by Northeast Field Supervisor Jack Halpern, stepped in to hammer home a full union program, which the workers unanimously approved.

Sparkling the parleys and the union drive were Abe Karsensky, newly-appointed acting manager of the Upstate New York and Vermont District, and Business Agent Buster Pans.

Art Herriux, president of Local 135, directed an organizing committee.

Canada Labor Sifts Migration and FEP

Almost two hundred delegates from the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress (AFL) and the Canadian Congress of Labor (CIO) participated in Winnipeg's first annual Fair Employment Practices-Immigration Conference last week.

Discussions agreed that an influx of new citizens was desirable and necessary for Canada, but under a planned and systematic arrangement. Immigration policy should be flexible, labor representatives said, and adopt quotas to needs.

The session on "Unions and New Canadians" heard that immigrants frequently lack adequate information about social and economic conditions in Canada. Government agencies, stevedore companies and employers reassured the possibilities and minimize the hardships.

The FEP panel heard an outline of CIO-AFL efforts, in the United States to eliminate discrimination through educational methods and in Canada to enforce the provisions of the Federal FEP Act.

LAST CALL

Locals 10, 22 and 89

All members of New York Dress Local 10, 22 and 89 are hereby notified that they must register for their new medical services NOT LATER THAN DEC. 31, 1953 or they will not be eligible to receive the services. These include Group Health Insurance or Health Insurance Plan and Blue Cross or Union Health Center.

Members of these three locals should register immediately, if they have not already done so, at their local union office at 233 West 46th St. General information about the various plans is available in Room 213 at that address.

S. Africa Runaways Like Those in U. S.

The kin of the runaway cheap-labor employer in this country has now appeared half-a-world away, in the apparel industry of South Africa.

"Forward," Labor Party newspaper published in Johannesburg, reports that the flow of runaway employers to cheap-labor areas in that country has now assumed the proportions of a "dangerous trend" and "has of late become the feature of the Workers' Union deeply worried."

"Some owners are either closing down their factories and putting up new facilities in the cheap-labor areas, or, if they are maintaining their factories in Johannesburg, are building new ones in the cheap areas to make extra profits," the paper reports.

The strategy of the garment union leadership in South Africa to combat this trend is strikingly similar to the steps advocated by clothing unions here. Specifically, the South African OWU wants a higher base of pay for the entire country. G.W.U. leader Hester Cornelius noted that "the crux of the issue is that not all areas in the country are covered by industrial agreements."

The basic solution, much as in this country, is a higher nationwide minimum wage scale.

Montreal Cloakmakers In Sport Togs Conquest

Sport Togs of Montreal, largest raincoat manufacturer in Canada, has signed its first union contract. The pact with the Cloakmakers' Union climaxes four years of legal proceedings, organization and negotiation, Vice Pres. Bernard Shane reports.

The union, which ranks 153 workers employed directly by Sport Togs and 40 employed by the firm's contractor, Terms of the pact provide standard union wages, hours and benefits.

Some years ago, the Joint Committee of the Cloak and Built Industry demanded that Sport Togs submit operations reports and abide by its regulations in connection with minimum pay scales, maximum working hours, overtime pay and apprentice regulations.

4-Year Litigation

The firm refused. Court action was launched, and litigation lasted almost four years.

At the same time, the ILGWU began an organization drive at Sport Togs. The employer countered by establishing a company union. This maneuver failed to satisfy workers' desire for a genuine union, however. Finally, the union submitted a demand of the joint committee, and the ILGWU succeeded in organizing the shop.

Vice Pres. Bernard Shane and other Montreal ILGWU officers hailed the contract as a great step forward toward organization of the entire raincoat industry. National Organizer Samuel Heriot and Assistant Cloak Manager Sam Liberman aided in the completion of the contract.

Commission Anniversary

The Joint Committee for the Dress Industry of Quebec Province celebrated its 15th anniversary this month. The commission is composed of union and employer representatives and serves to insure smooth functioning of the industry's collective agreement.

The celebration underscored the fruitful union-employer cooperation in the Quebec dress industry, which now employs 12,500 workers in 400 shops and does business to the tune of \$10 million. The wage bill in the industry comes to \$50 million a year.

husband" and wife. The other is for husband, wife and all children under 18.

Plan 1

PLAN 1 COVERS SURGICAL IN-HOSPITAL CARE ONLY.

The annual cost for husband and wife is \$19.20 to be paid at the rate of \$4.80 every three months. The annual cost for the whole family is \$24.00 to be paid at the rate of \$6.00 every three months.

The union does not provide Blue Shield policies. Therefore there is no deduction from the cost of Blue Shield.

PLAN 1 IN COMBINATION WITH BLUE CROSS

The annual cost for husband and wife is \$17.52. Of this amount the union pays \$19.20, leaving the member to pay \$22.22 a year at the rate of \$11.00 every three months.

The annual cost for the whole family is \$26.88. Of this amount the union pays \$19.20, leaving the member to pay \$27.22 a year at the rate of \$11.00 every three months.

Plan 2

PLAN 2 COVERS SURGICAL AND MEDICAL IN-HOSPITAL CARE ONLY.

The annual cost for husband and wife is \$24. to be paid at the rate of \$6 every three months. The annual cost for the whole family is \$40.00, to be paid at the rate of \$10.00 every three months.

PLAN 2 IN COMBINATION WITH BLUE CROSS

The annual cost for husband and wife is \$27.32. Of this amount the union pays \$19.20, leaving the member to pay \$27.32 a year at the rate of \$11.48 every three months.

The annual cost for the whole family is \$39.12. Of this amount the union pays \$19.20, leaving the member to pay \$37.92 a year at the rate of \$11.48 every three months.

Waiting Period Waived

As part of the group arrangement, Blue Shield has waived all waiting periods for our members' families. They will be entitled to all Blue Shield and Blue Cross benefits as soon as their policies take effect.

HIP Emergency Care

The Dress Joint Board has made special arrangements with Health Insurance Plan (HIP) through which emergency medical care will be rendered for sickness or hurt employees in garment render shops. Notice of a grave emergency should be called in to Orlene 5-5266. For such service, a premium will come to the shop without charge.

Arrangements for New York Dressmakers To Keep Blue Shield Family Policies

New York dressmakers who had Blue Shield family policies before the union's new health arrangement to continue them, Dress Joint Board General Manager

"Many of our members had Blue Shield policies, in combination with Blue Cross, before the union's new comprehensive health plan went into effect," he noted in a letter to shop chairmen. "Most of them carried Blue Shield coverage for the entire family. Though our members are now covered by the union's plan, many have expressed a desire to continue their Blue Shield policies."

"We are pleased to report that we have arranged for our members to continue their Blue Shield policies, if they wish to do so, with the benefits of group rates."

Excerpts from Hochman's letter follow:

KINDS OF BLUE SHIELD POLICIES: Most of our members who had Blue Shield have one of two policies. One provides coverage for in-hospital surgical care. This policy

pays specific allowances for special operations; for example, \$120 for an appendectomy.

The other policy provides coverage for in-hospital medical care as well as in-hospital surgical care. People are hospitalized not only for surgery, but sometimes for general treatment of certain specific illnesses such as pneumonia, heart condition, etc. Blue Shield pays specific allowances up to a maximum of \$432 for doctors' visits during one stay in a hospital.

DUPLICATION OF COVERAGE: A member wishing to continue either of these policies for his family, can do so only if he includes himself. Obviously this involves a certain amount of duplication because our health plan gives our members, through HIP or GHI, the benefits provided by Blue Shield. But we have arranged with Blue Shield for our members to be re-imbursed for the double coverage.

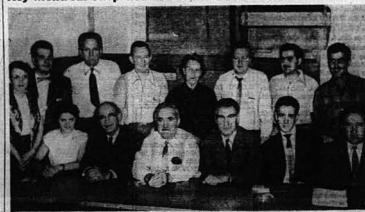
HOW IT WILL WORK: For example, suppose a member goes to

the hospital for an appendectomy. If the member is enrolled with HIP, a HIP surgeon will perform the operation without charge. If the member has GHI, a GHI participating surgeon will perform the operation without charge. If a non-participating surgeon performs the operation, GHI will pay an allowance of \$120.

In any event, if the HIP or GHI surgeon fills out a Blue Shield claim stating that the bill for the operation has been paid in full, Blue Shield will send the member a check for \$120, which is the amount it pays for an appendectomy. This will also apply, of course, to any surgical and in-hospital medical treatment for which definite sums are provided in the Blue Shield contract. This is a cash payment to the member with no strings attached.

WHAT IT COSTS: As with Blue Cross family policies, members will have to pay for Blue Shield family policies. Payments will be made every three months by the member. There is only one Blue Shield family policy. But there are two Blue Shield family policies. One is for

Key Montreal Shop Goes Union



Sport Togs shop committee, elected after signing of pact, meets with (seated) Sam Heriot, director of Canadian organizing campaign; Abe Goldenberg, shop chairman; Sam Liberman, cloak assistant manager; Louis Brousseau, organizer; Isidore Hertzman, cloak business agent.

New EOT Health Plans Cover Doctor Services

A new health and welfare program offering sharply increased benefits to 37,500 members of the Eastern Out-of-Town Department will go into effect Jan. 1, Vice Pres. Israel Horowitz, department manager, reports.

The new health coverage affects EOTers employed and residing in northern New Jersey, New York from Mt. Vernon to Oleana Falls and all of Connecticut, Long Island and Staten Island.

The program reflects the concerns of EOT leaders over increasing medical expenses which add to workers' economic burden. The new benefits are part of a carefully formulated, long-range health plan.

Unlimited Service

Members of the union who live and work in areas where health centers are available will have unlimited free medical service. For members located at inconvenient distances from the centers, union leaders are considering a plan to provide fully equipped mobile health centers which will travel to remote areas.

New coverage includes payment of doctors fees and compensation for emergency ambulance service. With the services of a doctor of a member's own choice will be paid for treatment of ailments eligible under state disability benefit provisions.

Workers will be reimbursed for ten doctors' visits during the benefit year—44 for home visits and 10 for office visits. Doctoral awards are doubled, to a maximum of \$150 per benefit year. Hospitalization also is increased from \$5 to \$100 for a maximum of 75 days in a benefit year. Maternity payments are boosted from \$50 to \$100; to be eligible, members must be in the union for two years and in good standing.

Vice Pres. Horowitz urged members to take full advantage of the new program and stressed the importance of the periodic "free checkups."



JOIN THE MARCH OF DIMES

Coast Dress, Sport Affiliate Brings 11 New Units to Terms

Eleven firms have been organized in recent weeks by the Los Angeles Dress and Sportswear Joint Board, it was reported by Vice Pres. Samuel Otto, Pacific Coast director. The joint board, recently formed through merger of the Los Angeles Dress and Sportswear affiliates, has established a unified organization department under the direction of Sam Schwartz, former officer of New York City Local 40.

Sportswear shops brought under agreement by John Ulme, joint board manager, include Cliff Macklin and Lee Stern, manufacturers; Harry Saks and N. and D. contractors; and Irene Saltsman-Tenby, a large sportswear jobber. The Sal-

N. Y. Members Must Get 1956 Medical Envelopes

New York ILGWU members will need a 1956 medical service envelope in order to obtain medical benefits at the Union Health Center after Dec. 31, 1955. The 1956 envelopes can be obtained at local union offices after Dec. 15.

These envelopes will be good for the entire year of 1956, except for members of Locals 50, 51, 52, 53, 105, 121 and 135. Envelopes for members of these seven locals will be good only until June 30, 1956, and they will have to exchange them at that time to get new ones effective for the July 1-Dec. 31 period.

Members of Locals 22 and 39, and members of Local 18, employed in the dress industry, who have chosen HTP or GHT under the new medical plan will not be eligible to use the Union Health Center, but other members of those locals will be able to use its facilities after Dec. 31, 1955, only if they are given a medical service envelope by their local union.

HOW TO BUY

by Sidney Margulies

Minimize Your Tax Bill Thru Year-End Planning

You have to get tax-wise in self-defense. A family of three, whose breadwinner earns \$20 a week, this year pays a typical federal income tax of \$138 — or \$744 a year. That's more than such a family usually spends on clothing, or home furnishings, or medical care.

Here's the technique of minimizing your tax bill by year-end planning:

Before Jan. 1, make a tentative list of probable tax deductions. These include contributions; interest paid on debts; other taxes paid; medical expenses in excess of 3 per cent of income; child-care expenses paid by a working mother or widower; losses due to damage by fire, storm, casualty or theft; deductible work expenses such as union dues, technical books, tools and work uniforms.

If these deductions total at least 10 per cent of your adjusted gross income, then you will probably minimize your deductions. In that case, your best strategy is to increase your deductions from 1953 income by getting all possible deductions prepaid before the end of the year. It is especially desirable to increase deductions this year because of the possibility that the tax rate may be lower next year.

Just if your potential deductions for 1953 won't total 10 per cent of your adjusted gross income, you will probably take the optional 10 per cent allowance. In that case, your tax-saving technique would be to postpone payment of deductible expenses until Jan. 1, to build up your deductions for 1954.

Deductions You Can Prepay

If you plan to itemize deductions this year, besides charity and church contributions, here are some deductible expenses you may be able to prepay:

MEDICAL EXPENSES: If you find your medical expenses add up to 3 per cent of your gross income, you may further increase your deduction by paying any bills you owe doctors, dentists, etc., before the end of the year; also, by buying before Jan. 1 any eyeglasses or other appliances or undertaking dental or other treatment you plan to do soon anyway, or by paying before Jan. 1 any premiums which will soon be due on accident and health insurance.

INTEREST FEES: If you are making any payments on cars, a house, appliances or other goods bought on installments, or on cash loan, you can increase your "interest" deductions by sending out your January payment on Dec. 31. Or if you have the cash, prepay any debts before the end of the year. But if you do prepay debts, see that the lender or finance company relates to you a proportionate amount of the interest fee or finance charge.

WORK EXPENSES: You may be able to buy ahead any work uniforms, equipment, tools, safety shoes, patterns, technical books you plan to get soon anyway. Only work uniforms generally not wearable away from work are tax deductible; not ordinary dress clothes.

CHILD CARE: Working mothers, whether married or widowed, and widowers are now permitted to deduct up to \$600 a year for the care of children up to 13 (or older if physically or mentally incapable), while they go out to work. This expense can be deducted whether the child is cared for in your home or outside. You can even deduct the child-care expense if you pay the money to a relative, as your mother, but not if you also claim the relative as a dependent.

However, a wife must file a joint return with her husband to get this deduction, and there is no tax saving if the couple earns \$1,000 or more a year, unless the husband is incapable of self-support.

Apparel Artists



Virginia Pope of New York Times casts approving smile at painting by Sylvia Gerber (left), member of New York Dressmakers' Local 22, at art exhibit sponsored by Fashion Institute. All entries in show were done by persons in text and dress garment fields. Sylvia has attended ILGWU art classes for 12 years.

Negotiating Sessions Started At 7 S'west Rice-Stix Plants

The Southwest Regional Office and management of Rice Stix Co. last week opened parleys aimed at renewing agreements affecting workers of the firm's seven plants, reports Vice Pres. Meyer Perlstein, regional director.

The shops are located in St. Louis, St. James, Farmington and Thayer, Mo., and Bend, Gillespie and Waterloo, Ill.

Workers at the Thayer plant won pay boosts last month when wage adjustments became effective as a result of a union-management conference.

Time is money, and so is distance. As a result, when the Frances Cox Garment Co. moved from Richmond to Hightstown, N.J., the shop's 21 workers won \$5-a-week raises to cover additional travel expenses.

Higher standards of sanitation and improved measures of fire prevention are now provided in agreements negotiated between the union and the St. Louis garment industry, Perlstein discloses. Both sides have appointed investigators to survey the shop, note violations and recommend improvements.

Kansas City ILGWUers last month mourned the death of one of the pioneers of the cloak industry in that city, Harry Puritz, manager, partner of the Brand and Puritz Co. The deceased was highly regarded for his influence on sound labor relations.

GUIDED TOUR of Metropolitan Museum of Art

5th Ave. and 81st St.
SATURDAY, JAN. 2, 1954
1 P.M.

AUTOMATION EFFECT ON EDUCATION SLATE AT TEXTILE SCHOOL

"Automation—the New Industrial Revolution" will be up for discussion when the ILGWU Education-Recreation School resumes after the holidays on Jan. 5, reports Pannia Cohen, Education Department secretary.

Abel Weine, labor consultant and Dr. Julius Manson, of the New York State Mediation Board, will lead the discussion, which takes place at Truxill High School, 18th St., between 8th and 9th Aves. Room 504, at 8:15 P.M.

Recreational activities and folk dancing will follow the forum session.

Stimulating subjects are on the agenda for Saturday afternoon sessions at Hunter College, scheduled for Jan. 14 and 21, at 1:15 P.M.

Professors B. W. Aginsky and Eugene Hartley will analyze (a) the changes taking place in American civilization—and labor's contribution to them; and (b) the meaning of social psychology.

Theme gatherings will place in Room 406 of the college, at Park Ave. and 69th St.

sen-Berry firm signed an agreement after a one day strike.

Two accessories firms came under union consideration. Neither contract was signed by Quality Packaging and the Polys Butten and Beisheim Co.

For the Dress Department, Assistant Joint Board Manager Paula Borak signed agreements with Jewel, Inc., a manufacturer in downtown Los Angeles, and Marsha Crawford, Beverly Hills firm. Also brought under union conditions were Jan Jan, children's dress house of California, and Tommy Mills, dress contractor.

A National Labor Relations Board election has been scheduled for the cutting department of a major jobber, Campus Casuals, on Dec. 21. Felix de la Torre, representative of Cloak Out-of-Town Local 40, reports that an NLRB poll also will be held Dec. 21 among workers of Malibu Lady, coat manufacturer of Westminster, following an intensive organizational campaign.

Southern California ILGWU locals are aided by the Pacific Coast Office in their unionizing activities through the coordinating efforts of Jacob Hask, director of organization.

Pauline Newman to Speak At QOC Session Dec. 19

Pauline Newman, education director of the New York ILGWU Health Center, will be the next speaker at the Officers' Qualification Course program. The current series of talks is on structure and functioning of the union.

Sessions are held Mondays at 6 P.M. at 1710 Broadway, Manhattan. Under the general guidance of ILGWU Education Director Max Starr, the program is a requisite for members aspiring to union office.

Local 117

N. Y. Clerk Operations

NOMINATIONS

of candidates for local officers and convention delegates will be made

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2, 1954
right after work at
HOTEL DIPLOMAT
196 West 42nd St.

Election-objective committee will be elected. All members are urged to attend. Bring union book.

CUTTERS COLUMN

Cutters Approve Single Ballot For Members of All Branches

Symbolizing the equal status which cutters in the miscellaneous trades have achieved with their brothers in the cloak and dress branches was adoption of a single ballot for all three branches in forthcoming elections for local officers and convention delegates.

The action was taken at a meeting of Local 10 on Nov. 30, at which the membership unanimously approved an amendment to the constitution recommended by the organization's executive board, reports Manager Moe Falkman.

For several decades, the miscellaneous cutters have voted on a traditional green ballot separate from the one used by cloak and dress cutters. On this ballot, they voted for their own business agents and representatives to the executive board, in addition to the general officers of the local.

Uniform Ballot

On the other hand, cloak and dress cutters, on an identical ballot, voted for both cloak and dress business agents and executive board members from the respective branches as well as for the organization's top officers.

Now all cutters, regardless of branch, will vote on a uniform ballot for candidates for every office in the organization.

Instead of two nomination meetings, therefore, there will now be a single one prior to the local election. This nomination meeting is scheduled for Jan. 30.

The two-ballot system, says Manager Falkman, developed because the unorganized cutters in the miscellaneous trades, as a group, came some years after this process had been more or less established.

The so-called "muck" trades. Prior to 1933 there was, in fact, only a small nucleus of cutters in such trades as underwear and negligees, the so-called "muck" trades. Prior to 1933 there was, in fact, only a small nucleus of cutters in such trades as underwear and negligees, the so-called "muck" trades. Prior to 1933 there was, in fact, only a small nucleus of cutters in such trades as underwear and negligees, the so-called "muck" trades. Prior to 1933 there was, in fact, only a small nucleus of cutters in such trades as underwear and negligees, the so-called "muck" trades.

Organization drives during the NRA period of 1935-36 brought unionism on a substantial scale.

Citizen

By MAX FRESS

You read your paper, muse awhile,
You read and forget.
The fields of Death have many,
Many as you yet!
That Earth turns on an axle tilted
by blood and sweat.

The good years are brief and the
pits of doom are deep;
How the waters of horror, hate,
disaster creep—
How can I raise you from the
tragedy of sleep?

The faces of children bedeviled
ruin in the rain,
These faces of children bedeviled
ruin in the rain,
And the terrible, staring, blind eyes
of the slain.

Earth waits beneath the menace of
a ghastly sky;
Wide, wide her fields of death and
desperation lie—
If you awake we live, and if you
sleep we die.

Because of the holidays, there will be no membership meeting of Local 10 in December.

First Agreement

To these trades. Out of these campaigns strong organizations of underwear, blouse, corset and brassiere, children's dress and men's workwear were built.

First Agreement

The first collective agreements in the miscellaneous trades brought substantial wage increases to these cutters; in many instances, they were doubled. In most of these trades, the 37½-hour work week was written into the contracts, in addition to provisions against arbitrary discharge and self-protection for the protection of workers.

While this most exploited group of cutters thus obtained a measure of security and dignity, their standards were still somewhat below those of cloak and dress cutters, who had a longer history of union organization.

During the past two decades, however, the miscellaneous cutters have steadily improved their working conditions. A lower-paid craft classification of "stretchers" was gradually abolished, and dress workers were raised to the status of regular cutters. Wages were increased until today their average weekly earnings are about the same as those of cloak and dress workers.

About two years ago, the last of these trades in which the 37½-hour week prevailed went to a 40-hour basis, which now covers all workers in the miscellaneous trades. They also are entitled to health, vacation, and retirement benefits similar to those enjoyed by cloak and dress workers.

Distinctions End

The distinctions between the miscellaneous and the other branches have been gradually whittled down over the years. Today, miscellaneous cutters often find jobs in the cloak and dress trades and vice versa. The younger element in the miscellaneous trades have developed into seasoned trade unionists, who take an active part in the affairs of the organization.

With a membership of over 2,700, the Miscellaneous Division has attained its rightful place of equality with the other branches in the organization and is an important factor in the organization, Falkman states.

Pastore, Canini Honored by IALC

Giulio Pastore, general secretary of the Italian Confederation of Labor Unions (CISL), and Giovanni Canini, in charge of CISL international labor relations, were guests of honor at a luncheon of the Italian American Labor Council at Hotel Commodore on Dec. 11.

The event was the first session of the IALC annual convention. The event will take place Feb. 11, 7 P.M. at Essex House.

To Honor J. Morgenstern At Local 35

Getting in the Swim



These ILGWU'ers are taking advantage of the free swimming facilities at Textile High School arranged by the union's Education Department. Other parts of the same gymnastic program offer basketball, badminton, calisthenics, etc. School is at 18th St. between 6th and 9th Aves., Manhattan.

TODAY AND TOMORROW

By Luigi Antonini First Vice-Past, ILGWU

Giulio Pastore Veteran of Fight for Democracy

Giulio Pastore, dynamic leader of Italy's free trade unions, is an especially welcome visitor to these shores, and the Italian American Labor Council is proud and happy to tender him a testimonial in recognition of his many contributions toward the defense and strengthening of democracy.

He proved his magnificent qualities for leadership both in the union and political fields, during the historical events arising from the First and Second World Wars.

Born in Genoa in 1902, Giulio Pastore was an influential and active member of the Popular Party, the predecessor of the present Christian-Democratic Party, before the advent of fascism. As a co-worker of Alcide De Gasperi, in the political resistance movement, and of Achille Grandi in preparing the ground for a free trade union movement, he was a vigorous opponent and active fighter against fascism.

In the summer of 1948, when an attempt was made on the life of Palmiro Togliatti, the Communist Party of Italy ordered the General Confederation of Labor (CGIL) to start an insurrectional strike. Giulio Pastore related and successfully organized a revolt of a large contingent of Christian-Democrat trade unionists against the Communist domination of the confederation; he founded the Free Italian General Confederation of Labor (LGOL).

This was the first great blow to the Communist plan for taking over Italy. The second blow came when Giulio Pastore shattered the unity of the LGOL with the Italian Federation of Labor formed by another wing

of the free trade unionists (Social-Democratic and Republican) who had seceded from the Communist-dominated CGIL. The Italian Confederation of Labor Unions (CISL) was thus born as a genuine independent free trade union federation—free from all political, governmental, and denominational domination.

Under the leadership of Giulio Pastore, the CISL has become a decisive factor in defeating the Communist political strikes against the Marshall Plan and the North Atlantic Alliance. It has already won the confidence of more than two million Italian workers.

Bulwark of Freedom

In the international field, Giulio Pastore has won the esteem and trust of world free labor. As a member of the executive board of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, he has played a vital role in the formulation of the policies of this great bulwark of world freedom and social justice.

As a leading member of the Christian-Democratic Party and the Italian Chamber of Deputies, Giulio Pastore has had a decisive influence in cementing the alliance of the genuine democratic parties of Italy and in defeating anti-democratic intrigues from the Right and from the so-called Left.

BOOK FRONT

By William S. Friedman

O'Hara Traces Lines Binding Social Strata

TEN NORTH FREDERICK. By John O'Hara. Random House, \$2.95.

Mr. O'Hara can rightfully lay claim to two distinctions. He is a novelist of rare talent and he is also a sociologist of uncommon perception.

In his latest book, he excels in



both of these talents. He directs his attention again to the kind of community he knows well, this time the small southeast Pennsylvania area, which was the locale of a Charles and a Louis Brandeis.

In that city, he diligently and skillfully uncovers the power lines that bind the different social strata together. He does this by presenting, in all of its interrelations with others on his canvas, the portrait of Joseph and a Charles and a Louis Brandeis. In that city, he diligently and skillfully uncovers the power lines that bind the different social strata together. He does this by presenting, in all of its interrelations with others on his canvas, the portrait of Joseph and a Charles and a Louis Brandeis.

There is satire and compassion in the portrait of a great American writer adds to the understanding of his country.

It is a masterfully drawn picture in which the workings of character, of success and failure, of happiness and sorrow are traced with understanding. The secondary characters, including a Louis Brandeis, are given as much care as the central figure.

There is satire and compassion in the portrait of a great American writer adds to the understanding of his country.

ORGANIZING THE TEACHING PROFESSION. By the Commission on Educational Reconstruction. The Free Press. \$4.50.

Teachers, like newspapermen, were long considered to be beyond the reach of unionism. Overworked and underpaid, they have long been estranged with the nation's most precious resource, its children. In thousands of communities, their devotion has been rewarded with scant pay and less praise.

This book is an account of how the teachers have won respect for their profession. It tells how, through the American Federation of Teachers, they have dealt with the problems of their profession, sought to reform the community of its state, and to improve the school.

The problems of the school are the problems of our society. This book is an aid to understanding both.

been involved in an "industrial controversy" and suspended benefit rights for seven weeks. Although it was later ruled that the dispute ended July 25, the union appealed against any suspension of these workers' benefits.

In making the final decision, the referee took notice of the various contract provisions requiring approval of the designation of a contractor, and forbidding contract work on jobs' merchandise without approval. Since the contractor had no authority to authorize work on employees were laid off.

"The testimony clearly indicates that there was no industrial controversy in the referee ruled. An industrial controversy requires the exertion of pressure by one party in order to force another party to accede to its demands. There was no exertion of any pressure here. Claimants lost their employment because of lack of work."

Jobless Pay Decision Upholds Cloak Contractor Designation

When workers are laid off because of a contractor's failure to obtain designation, this does not constitute an industrial dispute, and the employees are fully entitled to unemployment insurance benefits, a New York State Unemployment Insurance referee ruled last month.

Vice Pres. Eldorado Nagler, general manager of the Cloak Joint Board, hailed the decision for upholding provisions of the industry collective agreement concerning designation of contractors.

The 17 claimants in the case were production workers—operators, finishers, cleaners, pressers—at Anthony Coat Co. of Brooklyn. To mid-July, the firm obtained work from two jobbers, who requested that the

shop be designated a registered contractor for them.

At the next weekly joint meeting of union, employers' association and contractors' association the request was put forward, and denied on grounds that the jobbers already had a sufficient number of designated contractors. Two days later, July 21, work stopped at Anthony and the 17 employees were laid off. The workers then filed for unemployment benefits, but the insurance office decided they had

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

LOOKING BACKWARDS

SOMETHING WILL HAVE TO BE DONE about Republican die-hards and their Big Business friends. Too many of them continue to live in the Nineteenth Century, even though they exist and wield power in the Twentieth. The thinking of some of their company is of pre-1842 vintage.

In that year, Chief Justice Lemuel Shaw, of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, ruled that members of a Boston bootmakers' union had engaged in no conspiracy and had committed no crime in seeking to safeguard their wage standards by refusing to work alongside of a non-union worker, who was subsequently discharged by his employer.

The court held that the discharged worker was free to join or refuse to join the union. By the same token, the unions were free to work or not to work for whom they pleased. The indictments against the unionists were therefore dismissed.

The principles enunciated by Justice Shaw are the axioms of modern labor relations. Yet, some Republicans and some industrialists are acting as if Justice Shaw had never ruled.

The unification of the nation's labor movement is hailed by the President of the United States. It spreads hope among the forces of freedom throughout the world, including those portions that lie in the shadow of dictatorships. But in the hearts of the die-hards, it rouses only fear and hate.

EVEN SOME REPUBLICANS are too radical for this group. The Republican Senator from Arizona revives the charge that organized labor is engaged in a conspiracy, even though the Republican Secretary of Labor differs with him.

The new president of the National Association of Manufacturers charges that government is pushing the nation toward "the achievement of a Communist state as blueprinted by Karl Marx," even though the present Republican Administration is saturated with men drawn from the ranks of Big Business.

The chairman of the board of the NAM proclaims organized labor is a monopoly seeking political control of the nation, even though real monopolists have never had it so good as under the current businessman's administration.

THE ATTEMPT TO DRAW PARALLELS between labor unity and industrial monopoly at this time is more than just misleading. It is also a device for distracting the attention of the general public from the outrageous actions of Big Business in a politically favorable climate.

Profit-hungry men reach right into the White House in a Dixon-Yates power grab. Yet, by a perversion of logic, labor is charged with engaging in a conscienceless conspiracy.

Numerous witnesses before a Senate anti-trust subcommittee give evidence that General Motors coerces and bullies its dealers into taking more cars than they can sell without a loss. But Big Business cries that unions are dictatorial monopolies.

Big Steel plans more price hikes. This becomes, through a twist of reasoning, a demonstration that organized labor, with 68,000 locals and many more thousands of collective agreements, is wrecking the economy.

As political issues develop during the coming months, it will be the educational task of a unified labor movement to keep the political targets clear before the general public.

Attention will be focused on the purposes of men who cry that organized labor is pushing the nation toward government ownership of industry, while they themselves work unscrupulously toward achieving industry control of government.

"Ever See the Russian Rope Trick?"



"In One Basket"



What Is a Liberal?

By
Judge Harold R. Modine

Excerpted from a lecture by the
Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court of
Appeals at the recent convocation
of Trinity College.

LARGELY but not wholly due to the deliberate efforts of the Communists, the word "liberal" has taken on a sinister and evil connotation. The word seems almost to be taboo in polite society, as though a liberal, while perhaps not an out and out Communist, was at least a "parlor pink" or a "yellow traveler," perhaps a bit inclined to be subversive if the opportunity presented itself, and a nasty, disagreeable sort of fellow.

Frankly, I resent all this. I was brought up to think that just about the best kind of a person to be or to be with is an honest-to-goodness liberal. I do not intend to be frightened away because the Communists and their coadjutors have tried to appropriate the word "liberal" just as they have the names of our great Presidents, Abraham Lincoln and Thomas Jefferson, by the use of Aesopian language twisting names and personalities to suit their purposes.

I know just how they do it. Too. When I presided over that trial of the eleven Communist leaders in 1949, at first I was puzzled by all their constant talk about democracy and freedom, always of the Russian variety. It suddenly dawned on me that this was simply a clever piece of propaganda to make Marxian-Leninism more palatable to the American public.

WELL, what is a liberal, anyway? To my personal way of thinking, a liberal man must be a thinking man, one who has learned to evaluate his experience and the world about him independently and freely, using the ideas of others only as the starting points of his own analysis and creativity.

But this alone does not complete the picture. The liberal not only has his own concepts of right or wrong, desirable and undesirable, and so forth, but is always prepared to accept criticism and to try to understand opposing views. He constantly stands ready and is anxious to reappraise his own conclusions, ideas and concepts of truth in light of differing theories and new information available to him.

Just by way of footnote here, I should like to remind you that this is precisely the way the Communists talk. But woe to the individual who fails to follow to the letter the official Communist line of the moment. He is forthwith excluded from the ranks of the elect. This is just an example of their double-talk.

THE conservative differs from the liberal particularly in his reluctance to revise original estimates. He is not wholly without an inquiring mind and capacity for change, but he instinctively struggles against espousing new ideas and rejecting preexisting notions of truth. In any appraisal in which he might engage, he seems to bestow a quality of good upon that which exists or is current merely because it happens to be the prevalent practice or view right now.

As a consequence, a great deal more persuasive argument must be directed at him to induce any change or revision of the current norm. He is basically a follower in the day-to-day journal of progress and seems to rely more upon the support of general social acceptance than upon faith in the strength of his own convictions independently arrived at.

The reactionary is one who not only resists change but actively combats any deviation from the status quo. To this man, there is no reappraisal of existing ideas or concepts but instead, an utter unwillingness to consider, much less accept, the merit or worthiness of any view differing from his own.

Within the framework of the reactionary philosophy, change is inherently undesirable and reason plays little, if any, part in any appraisal of existing phenomena or new ideas. His is a static and perhaps even retrogressive concept of life and society. His world is one composed of what has been and never of what will be or should be.

THE radical is markedly similar to the reactionary in his fanatic devotion to his own belief and his unwillingness to accept or tolerate the view of others. However, where the reactionary desires change, the radical can see no merit in anything but violent deviation from traditional concepts or ideas. Rather than engaging in reasoned reexamination of prevailing views, the radical proceeds on the assumption that there is a positive quality in change merely for the sake of change and, correlatively, that the more emphatic the deviation from existing ideas, the more desirable the change.

As is the case with the typical reactionary, the thought process of the radical is more often emotional than rational and, as so often occurs when dealing with this kind of mentality, one encounters a signal intolerance for the views of others.